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University  
of  
Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon



President's Report  
1918-1919



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continued throughout the summer. These with the Summer School and the Vocational Classes for disabled men will meet to some extent the soldiers' demands for educational opportunities this coming summer.

A session begun with foreboding, broken by the scourge of disease, thrown into disorder by the constant coming and going of students, crowded with feverish attempts to accomplish in three months the work of six or seven, must leave memories of work badly done and a sense of incompleteness.

It has, however, its brighter side. The friendships formed and deepened during the joyous years of student life, the happy attempts to relieve the tedium and brighten the period of quarantine, the courage and spirit of helpfulness evoked during the anxieties of the epidemic, and above all, the delight of welcoming back from France the men who have been fighting with unparalleled bravery and fortitude will remain lasting and pleasant memories.

#### ATTENDANCE

Notwithstanding the interruptions due to the War and the epidemic, the attendance of students in the regular courses this year reached the largest total in our history, 502 less 14 in two faculties, making a net total of 488. To this may be added 530 who came to the University for Vocational Training and for Short Courses, making a total of over 1000. Compared with last year's record, the principal increases are in Arts, which included 40 in the degree courses in the Summer School. There has been a decrease in the number coming to the University for the Short Courses. This is attributed to the epidemic.

#### REGULAR COURSES

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Agric.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Pharm.</i>	<i>Acc'ng</i>	<i>Total</i>
1919	282	139	33	18	16	501
1918	208	142	23	17	17	407

#### SHORT COURSES AT THE UNINERSITY

	1919	1918
Vocational Courses for Disabled Soldiers.....	225	212
Gas Tractor Courses for Farmers.....	195	190
Agricultural Courses for Farmers.....	60	200
Summer Courses for Teachers.....	60	106
Summer Courses for Degrees (included above)	40	

It is quite probable that the attendance at the regular courses next year will reach or pass the 600 mark, provided the harvest is a good one. This, with a corresponding increase in the Short Courses, will overtax the accommodation for teaching to such an extent that the efficiency of our work may be impaired.

Certain incidents in the history of the year are worthy of special notice, each giving promise of far-reaching consequences and more effective co-operation between the University and other agencies for better education and the advancement of science.

#### THE WORKER'S EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

From the labor men and the teachers of the City have come requests for evening classes similar to those conducted with such marked success by the Workers' Educational League in England, and recently in Toronto. This is one of the most hopeful and far-reaching movements of recent years. Such requests for assistance in the struggle for enlightenment send a thrill of delight through every lover of learning.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH DOMINION AGENCIES

Three years ago a conference of representatives from the three prairie Universities and Agricultural Colleges was called by Dr. Grisdale, now Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, to consider ways of fighting rust on wheat. The conference formulated comprehensive plans of action involving the closest co-operation between the Dominion and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Universities and the Agricultural Colleges. These plans are now in operation, and this University has the satisfaction of taking its full share of work and reaping the benefits of this happy union of forces. Mr. W. P. Fraser has recently been placed here in charge of the work in plant diseases for the Dominion Government, and the Biological Department of this University is co-operating and providing facilities.

Two years ago the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Government sent Dr. A. E. Cameron to Saskatchewan to assist Dr. Hadwen in investigating swamp fever. Last summer Dr. Ransome from the United States Department joined them in their investigations. This difficult and destructive disease is now being attacked by the best skill in Canada and the United States. Dr.

Cameron has remained here in charge of the Entomological work for the Dominion Government with headquarters at the University. In co-operating with him the University has received stimulus and direction and is opening up much new territory for scientific investigation.

#### LAW EXAMINATIONS

To-day the Senate had before it a large mass of legislation for the regulation of the examinations which the University now conducts for eight of the incorporated professional societies. Negotiations have recently been brought to a successful conclusion between another professional society, the Law Society, and the University. The Society has agreed to recognize the University's degree examinations in Law for the First and Second Bar examinations and the University to recognize the work of Wetmore Hall, the Law School in Regina, for the First and Second years of the course for the LL.B. degree, and also to grant to graduates in Arts who are studying Law in Wetmore Hall privileges similar to those granted by the University of Manitoba. This happy termination of negotiations began some time ago in an indication of the cordial relations existing between the professional societies and the University.

#### ANOTHER COLLEGE

The recent announcement of the decision of Bishop Pascal to establish in this diocese a Roman Catholic College in affiliation with the University holds out the prospect of the repetition in Saskatoon of that harmonious co-operation between St. Michael's College and the University of Toronto which has yielded such happy and beneficial results to the cause of higher education and the establishment of a better understanding between men of differing creeds.

#### THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS

I crave your permission for a brief retrospect over the twelve years of our history. The first two were spent in preparation and organization, the last ten in teaching, research, and the extension of University facilities to those beyond its walls. After the passage of the University Act on the third day of April, 1907, a

year was spent in the work of external organization, the setting up of machinery of Convocation, Senate and Governors. With the appointment of the President in August, 1908, began the inner organization, the determination of policies and the selection of a site and a staff. On the twenty-ninth day of September, 1909, the University began teaching. To-day we record the conclusion of ten years of teaching.

#### FIVE YEARS OF PEACE

Five of these ten years were passed in sunshine. They are the golden years of our history. Five are sombre years. They were passed beneath the pall of war.

The first five saw beautiful buildings spring from the bleakness and wildness of the prairie, saw a young and eager staff of five increase to thirty, a good humored and happy student body numbering three score and ten increase to four hundred. These golden years culminated in Premier Scott's dedication of these buildings to the service of humanity and the advancement of learning, and his declaration on behalf of the people of the province of their pride in their University and their readiness to accord it large and generous support. During these years the University with the Province revelled in dreams of future greatness.

#### FIVE YEARS OF WAR

The Kaiser's challenge of August, 1914, rudely shattered these dreams. From that time forward our paramount duty was to carry on, careful of expense but prodigal of men and effort. Strict economy, self-denial, postponement of future plans to present needs in the management of affairs at home; lavish giving, self-sacrifice, unreserved devotion of men and means to the urgent demands of the war abroad became the guiding principles of all administration, national, civic, academic. In this spirit the affairs of the University were administered.

Yet notwithstanding the adoption of this policy of repression during the war, great progress has been made. The total Capital Expenditure to the June before the war had been about \$1,500,000. During the five years of the war there was added nearly \$400,000. The Current Expenditure for the five pre-war years averaged less than \$100,000. For the five years of war it will average more than twice as much, or about \$224,000. The highest expenditure

in pre-war years was \$179,169 in 1914; the lowest in the war period was \$181,507 in 1915; the highest over \$280,000, the expenditure of the present year. In five years our net expenditure has risen from less than \$180,000 to over \$280,000, no mean increase in times of stress.

In the year ending June 1914 the University expended over \$108,000 for salaries and wages; this year its expenditure will exceed \$206,000, nearly twice as much. In salaries alone \$87,000 was paid in 1914; in 1919 over \$165,000, almost double the highest pre-war amount.

The Board of Governors with the consent and cordial approval of the Government last year adopted for this University the salary schedule in operation in Toronto University in 1918. I believe Toronto has since advanced its schedule.

These facts surely speak louder than words for the spirit and attitude of those responsible for the Government of the Province and the management of the University. To add \$100,000 to the University's annual revenues for general purposes, to enable that University to double its expenditures for salaries, to grant nearly \$400,000 for buildings and equipment during five years of careful husbanding of resources to meet the needs of war, that is an achievement of the Province of Saskatchewan that is worthy of a place beside her people's contributions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other war funds—contributions which rival in amounts those of the largest and richest provinces in the Dominion, and exceed the giving of any, if measured in terms of the wealth and numbers of the givers.

There are other standards to measure the work of the five years of war. I speak not of the quiet but imperishable work of the teacher in the class room, or of the achievements of the silent and tireless worker in laboratory or library, or of the influence of sympathetic and devoted men and women who carry the blessings of human knowledge and wisdom beyond the narrow precincts of the University's buildings. These, time alone can test. The great teacher passes beyond human praise or blame before his work reaches its full fruition; the scholar and the discoverer receive their reward in the reverence of posterity; the spirit of the humanitarian, like a health-giving breeze, purifies the atmosphere,

brings color to the cheeks and joy to the hearts of a countless number who know neither whose it was, nor whence it came.

#### 431 GRADUATES

The rude test of numbers tells its own tale. In the pre-war years less than 1,000 students entered College; since war began over 2,000 have sought admission—a yearly average of 192 before and 408 after. Had war not wrought its havoc, the average of recent years might well have reached 800 instead of 400, for the number of women since the first year has increased twelvefold, that of men fivefold, notwithstanding the fact that only one course, that of Arts, attracts many women, while four at least appeal to men.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLES

	1909-14	1914-19	Total
Attendance.....	958	2038	2996
Annual Average.....	192	408	300

#### Degrees:

Arts.....	54	172	226
Law.....	—	35	35
Engineering.....	—	3	3
Agriculture.....	—	16	16
	—	—	—
	54	226	280
	—	—	—

#### Certificates:

Agriculture.....	—	58	58
Pharmacy.....	20	73	93
	—	—	—
	20	131	151
	—	—	—

To-day we witness the granting of degrees to 33 men and women who have completed long and arduous courses of study. They join a goodly company of Alumni, of whom 54 left us in the happy years of peace and 226 felt with us the shock of war. We will also hear the names of 20 who receive certificates of successful

work in Agriculture and Pharmacy. They equal in number all who left us before the war.

### THE IMPERISHABLE GLORY

If in the last five years we cannot show an outward and visible growth in buildings comparable to that of the first five, we can show an achievement that will live in the history and cast a glory upon this University and the men who played their part nobly in these dark years, a glory that will make the material and flashy achievements of other years appear sordid, mean and petty.

In these sombre years nearly three hundred and thirty students and teachers took up arms for human liberty and human rights. They fought with a bravery and a divine disregard for self that will bring the flush of pride to the cheeks of countless generations as they read the epics of their golden deeds. Of that number a full hundred suffered wounds and serious illness; thirty-four were selected for signal honor by their Sovereign; and sixty-six sleep as heroes sleep, robed in the imperishable glory of brave and noble deeds. To-day we are too near to their deeds to see them in the fulness of their grandeur, but as we roll away on the wheels of time from the immediate time and place of their happenings, they will rise majestic, like mountain peaks from the receding plain. Too near are we to speak without undue emotion of what they were and did, and of what their going means to us.

### A MEMORIAL

In time we hope that the memories of the fallen, which to-day are treasured in the hearts of those who love them, will receive lasting and fitting expression in some tangible and visible memorial erected by the University. For the purpose of selecting a suitable memorial, the Senate has to-day agreed to confer with the Governors and the Staff.

In memory of one of the first to go and the last to fall—of Major Bateman, our first Professor of English, his father has offered to erect a tablet in Convocation Hall and to present to the students a perpetual Football Challenge Cup; the Governors have agreed to name the senior Chair of English the Reginald Bateman Professorship, and to place a portrait of him in the Li-

brary. His colleagues and students have undertaken the endowment of a Memorial Prize for an English Essay. In these ways it is proposed to keep ever in memory Professor Bateman's devotion to literature, his interest in sport, the courage and manliness that endeared him to his colleagues and students and made him the idol of his comrades in arms.

WALTER C. MURRAY,

President

May 1st, 1919

## Registration

The registration for the session 1918-19 was as follows:

Arts and Science.....	237			
Less students also registered in Law	3			234
Agriculture.....	143			
Less students also in Arts.....	4			139
Law.....	39			
Less students also in Arts.....	6			33
Accounting.....	17			
Less students also in Arts.....	1			16
Pharmacy.....				18
Matriculation for Returned Soldiers				8
Summer School, Degree Courses.....	40			40
<i>Total Regular Courses</i>				
Summer School, Teacher's Courses	60			60
Vocational Course for Returned Soldiers				225
Short Courses for Farmers				
Gas Tractor.....	195			
Agriculture.....	60			255
<i>Grand Total</i>				
				1028

### AGES

	Totals	16-20	21-25	26-30	Over 30
Arts.....	234	139	61	20	14
Agriculture.....	139	80	25	19	15
Law.....	33	6	14	9	4
Accounting.....	16	—	1	4	11
Pharmacy.....	18	6	4	1	7
Totals	440	231	105	53	51

### NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

	<i>Can.</i>	<i>U. K.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Amer.</i>	<i>Scand.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Slav.</i>	<i>Jews</i>	<i>Others</i>
Arts.....	131	65	1	10	6	2	11	4	4
Agriculture ...	58	50	1	10	9	3	1	—	7
Law.....	17	10	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Accounting....	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharmacy.....	8	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	218	144	2	22	15	5	15	7	12

### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

	<i>Angl.</i>	<i>Bapt.</i>	<i>Meth.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>R.C.</i>	<i>Others</i>
Arts.....	34	9	54	101	12	24
Agriculture.....	23	4	39	47	4	22
Law.....	4	1	8	12	2	6
Accounting.....	7	3	2	2	—	2
Pharmacy.....	4	1	4	5	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	72	18	107	167	20	56

### DISTRICTS REPRESENTED

	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Between</i>	<i>Other</i>	
	<i>C. N. R.</i>	<i>C. P. R.</i>	<i>C. P. R.</i>	<i>Pro-</i>	
	<i>Main</i>	<i>Main</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>vinces</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
	<i>Line</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>C. N. R.</i>		
Arts.....	32	37	145	15	5
Agriculture.....	19	31	84	4	1
Law.....	4	1	27	1	—
Accounting.....	—	—	16	—	—
Pharmacy.....	1	—	10	7	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	56	69	282	27	6

# Degrees

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## DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW (*Honoris Causa*)

Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore, M.A., LL. D.

## MASTER OF ARTS

\*Oscar Cleon Bridgeman, B.A. (*In Chemistry*)

Hugh McDowall Clokie, B.A. (*In History and Polit. Science*)

## BACHELOR OF ARTS

Lulu Mabel Barr, Vinemouth, Ont.

Muriel Agnes Buttery, Herbert

Helen Mary English, Paynton

Edith Maud Hartt, Fredericton, N.B.

Edna Louise Perley, Wolseley

Iona Dorine Lawless, Prince Albert

Isabel Aberdeen Reid, Swift Current

Rhoda Scholar Russell, Nokomis

Ada Louise Staples, Oxbow

William Victor Alford, Saskatoon

\*Cyprian Herbert Andrews, Regina

\*Samuel Wallace Bond, Frobisher

†Harry Ray Cantelon, Clinton, Ont.

Simon Ginzburg, Saskatoon

Ray Donald McKenzie, Hanley

Robert Warren Neely, Huntington, Que.

Gerald Flemming Rogers, Antigonish, N.S.

George Wilfred Simpson, Kelowna, B.C.

Alfred Wilson, Kinley

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Beulah Ferne Bridgeman, Saskatoon

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (*In Agriculture*)

\*Geoffrey Baldwin Bodman, Dilke

\*John Franklin Booth, Seamans

Wilbert Edgar Lake, Edam  
Wallace Alexander Thomson, Pense

**BACHELOR OF LAWS**

Alfred Dyton Bates, Saskatoon  
†John George Diefenbaker, Saskatoon  
Emmett Matthew Hall, Saskatoon  
†Vernon Ulysses Miner, Saskatoon  
Peter Neish Maclare, Saskatoon  
Michael Stechishin, Saskatoon  
William Neil Stewart, Saskatoon

**BACHELOR OF ARTS**

(*Ad eundem*)

George H. Ashman, B.A. (Queen's)  
Max R. Ballard, B.A. (McMaster)  
George Alexander Bonney, B.A. (Manitoba)  
George William Brown, B.A. (Toronto)  
William Gordon Coles, B.A. (McMaster)  
Helen Cowie, B.A. (Toronto)  
William Newton Finlay, B.A. (Manitoba)  
Freda Sophia Harold, B.A. (Manitoba)  
Joseph Edwin Howe, B.A. (Yale)  
William Meredith Hugill, B.A. (Toronto)  
Lotta Pearl Leonard, B.A. (Toronto)  
Robert McGregor, B.A. (Queen's)  
James Roy Mackay, B.A. (Queen's)  
John Lachlan McKinnon, B.A. (Queen's)  
John Howard MacLennan, B.A. (Queen's)  
Sister Marie de Nazareth, B.A. (Catholic University of America)  
Annie Brown Shaw, B.A. (Queen's)

**MASTER OF ARTS**

(*Ad eundem*)

Cora Margaret Millar, M.A. (Queen's)  
Charles Albert Oulton, M.A. (Harvard)  
Clinton Philip Seeley, M.A. (Manitoba)  
James Alfred Sharrard, M.A. (Toronto)

MASTER OF SCIENCE  
(*Ad eundem*)

Alfred Ernest Cameron, M. Sc. (Aberdeen)

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY  
(*Ad eundem*)

Sylvester P. Moyer, D.D.S. (Toronto)

ASSOCIATES IN AGRICULTURE

\*H. James Bredin, Condie  
E. Emanuel Brockelbank, Rockhaven  
William M. Holmes, Assiniboia  
Ralph Jowsey, Dunleath  
Albert A. Kirk, Asor  
Jacob E. Kratzert, Guernsey  
John H. Miller, Elbow  
Maxwell F. Nelson, Colonsay  
Percy Joseph Nelson, Colonsay  
\*Thomas Rowles, Alsask

CERTIFICATE IN PHARMACY

†George Louis Baal, Balcarres  
George Gray Chisholm, Saskatoon  
†William Austin Coghlan, Phippen  
David Lander, Winnipeg  
John Harold Lipsett, Holland, Man.  
Annie Logan, Yorkton  
George Uyelle MacRae, Wallaceburg, Ont.  
James Caswell Reilly, Wynyard  
Clara Bailey Staples, Rosetown

UNIVERSITY SILVER MEDALS

Second Year Arts to Nellie McLeod and Ethel MacFarlane  
Associate Agriculture to Thomas Rowles\*

GRADUATION HONORS AND DISTINCTION

High Honors in History and English, George W. Simpson  
Distinction, Edna L. Perley, Rhoda S. Russell

### **GRADUATION SCHOLARSHIPS**

Copland Scholarship in Arts to George W. Simpson  
Wetmore Scholarship in Law to William N. Stewart  
Scott Scholarship in Agriculture to Geoffrey Baldwin  
Bodman\*

### **GOVERNOR GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL**

Geoffrey Baldwin Bodman\*

\*Enlisted for Service Overseas

†Returned from Overseas Service

## In Memoriam

### *Fallen within the year*

Renwick William Hunter Anderson	Killed in action
Reginald John Bateman	Killed in action
Harold John Blair, M.C.	Killed in action
Gordon Mortimer Channell	Killed in action
William Munsell Codling	Killed in action
William Henry Davis, M.C.	Killed in action
John Kenneth Dawson	Killed in action
William Drysdale	Killed in action
Paul A. Gertz	Died of wounds
Willis G. Hunt	Killed in action
William Yeates Hunter	Killed in action
Robert Peveral McCordick	Killed in action
James Ross Macpherson, D.S.O.	Killed in action
Avard Yuill Matthews	Killed in action
E. Andrew Mitchell	Killed in action
Elwyn Robert Read	Killed in action
Thomas Ritchie	Killed in action
Robert Rousay	Killed in action
Roy Eugene Shuttleworth, M.M.	Killed in action
Arthur George Starkings	Killed in action
Wellesley Sydney Wesley-Long	Killed in action
Walter R. Whittingham	Killed in action
Paul P. Wiklund	Killed in action
Geoffrey Wilson	Killed in action

### *Previously Reported*

Hugh Carter Allingham	Killed in action
Charles McVicar Bayne	Killed in action
William Dobie Beaton	Killed in action
Charles Bremner	Killed in action
James Brydon	Killed in action
Frank Burd	Killed in action
Thomas Caldwell	Killed in action
John Stewart Cowan	Killed in action
James Douglas Cumming	Killed in action

Reginald James Dillon	Missing
Henry Edgar	Killed in action
Lorne Burton Elliott	Killed in action
William John Evans	Killed in action
Ernest R. Gilmer	Died of wounds
James Donald Graham, M.M.	Killed in action
Robert Carlton Grant	Killed in action
Arthur Gordon Gruchy	Drowned
Cyril N. Harrington	Killed in action
James Gordon Hill	Died of wounds
Lawrence Homer	Killed in action
Grenville Carson Hopkins	Killed in action
Franklin Mager Keffer	Killed in action
Percy Dennington Kisbey	Killed in action
Reginald Adolphus Frederick Lavers, M.M.	Killed in action
Skuli Gudbrandur Lindal	Killed in action
Arthur Stephen Kenyon Lloyd	Killed in action
Clifford McConnell	Died of wounds
James Louis McEwen	Killed in action
Michael Allan MacMillan	Killed in action
John James Moore	Killed in action
Frederick Nesbitt	Killed in action
Joseph Lees Nichols	Killed in action
Angus Nicholson	Killed in action
George Irving Paterson	Killed in action
Arthur Edward Leeming Parlett	Killed in action
Hugh A. Silcox	Killed in action
Ronald Charles Spence	Died of wounds
George Swift	Killed in action
Robert Sifton Turiff	Killed in action
Edward West	Died in hospital
Frank West	Died in hospital
Wilfred Grant Wilson	Died of wounds

## Honoris Causa

'James Bolton Allen	M.C.
'Harold James Blair	M.C.
Walter Burd	D.C.M.
Walter B. Caswell	M.C.
'Willis Lumgair Clark	M.M.
Walter George Coates	M.C.
Leonard Cooney	M.M.
William Henry Davis	M.C.
William George Duncan	M.M.
Russell Howard Elliott	M.C.
Francis George Frost	D.C.M.
Charles Ridgeway Gilpin	M.C.
Andrew Gordon	M.M. with Bar
James Donald Graham	M.M.
Oscar W. Goulden	M.C.
Thomas Hampson	D.C.M.
Galen Gordon Heffelfinger	M.M.
David Neil Hossie	D.S.O.
'Reginald Adolphus Lavers	M.M.
Frank Clifton Little	M.C.
James McDermid	M.C.
Chalmers Jack Mackenzie	M.C.
'Frank T. McPherson	M.C.
James Ross Macpherson	In Despatches, D.S.O.
'Alan F. Neatby	M.C., D.C.M.
Edmund Henry Oliver	In Despatches
Ronald Wilfred Pearson	D.S.O., M.C.
Robert Courtney Pitman	C. de G.
George Graham Reynolds	In Despatches
Roy Eugene Shuttleworth	M.C.
Allan A. Smith	M.M.
Harvey Huston Sparling	M.C.
Edwin Ernest Thomson	M.M.
John Henry Warren	M.C.

# Report of the Advisory Council in Agriculture

A meeting of the Advisory Council in Agriculture was held in Regina, on Monday, January 12, 1920. Members present were: Mr. Angus MacKay, Indian Head; Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. O. W. Andreason, Humboldt; Mr. Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Mr. Hugh McKellar, Moose Jaw; Dean Rutherford and Dean Ling, Acting President of the University.

Dean Rutherford's report on the College and its work was read as appended (page 38), and after an interesting discussion was adopted.

Dean Rutherford then asked leave to present a statement regarding the Extension Work of the College, with special reference to the charges which had been made, viz., that funds had been diverted from their proper use. The statement is appended (page 23). The Council had before it the Provincial Treasurer and Mr. Southam, the representative of the Provincial Auditor's Department, who has audited the University accounts for a number of years. It had before it the reports of the Federal Commissioner of Agriculture, of the Director of Extension, and the agreements drawn up between the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Charles Dunning and the Federal Minister of Agriculture.

After much discussion and careful consideration the following resolution was moved by Mr. Hugh McKellar and seconded by Mr. O. W. Andreason, and unanimously adopted.

"Having read the charges of Mr. Greenway to the Board of Governors of the University regarding Extension expenditures, and having examined the agreements between the Dominion and the Saskatchewan Ministers of Agriculture covering the expenditure of the Agricultural Instruction Grant and the reports of the Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction in connection therewith, all of which are available to the public, and having heard Dean Rutherford regarding the work and expenditures of the University for Extension Work, and having interviewed the member of the Provincial Auditor's staff who has audited the accounts for the University for several years past, we are unanimously of the

opinion that Mr. Greenway's charges regarding extension funds are due to a misunderstanding and are unfounded and that the following letter of Mr. Greenway's of May 2nd last to the Board of Governors is eminently proper and constitutes a full and free admission of his error."

May 2, 1919

D. P. McColl, Esq.,  
Secretary Board of Governors,  
The University.

Dear Sir,

Having discussed the matter at issue between the President of the University and myself very fully and frankly with the Board of Governors, I would say that I do not think that there is any ground, so far as my complaint is concerned, for any further investigation.

I most certainly assert that in making my statement, at any time, I never imputed to the President, Dr. Murray, any dishonest actions or motives, and that I have always governed my own actions with the fullest confidence in Dr. Murray's personal integrity.

S. E. GREENWAY.

We recommend that this resolution and Dean Rutherford's statement be given due publicity.

(Sgd.)—Angus MacKay  
*Chairman*

## Dean Rutherford's Statement Concerning Expenditures on Extension Work

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A question respecting the Agricultural Extension Work, with special reference to finances, has been directed to your attention by resolution and otherwise, and it is with this question that I wish to deal.

The work of the College of Agriculture is of a threefold nature—(1) teaching the regularly organized courses at the University, (2) research and investigation, (3) extension. The extension teaching includes everything which has to do with carrying information or inspiration to people engaged in rural pursuits who are not enrolled in the organized courses here, viz., the Degree Course and the Associate Course. The Extension Work may for our better understanding be divided into two classes—that which is organized and that which may be termed unorganized. The organized extension work is outlined in the Calendar and includes all the work done through the Agricultural Societies, Home Makers' Clubs, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations and travelling libraries. In this is included the furnishing of judges at exhibitions, the holding of various competitions and furnishing judges for same, short courses at the College and at outside points, institute meetings in co-operation with various organisations, excursions to the College or Experimental Farms, etc.

The unorganized Extension Work includes such as that carried on by means of the Better Farming Train, the special Dairy Car, the Poultry Car and that carried on at the Government Creamery Chicken Fattening Stations, at the Co-operative Poultry Receiving Stations, flock culling demonstrations, poultry killing demonstrations, teaching nature study to normal students, attending meetings of Stallion Licensing Board, examining stallions, etc., preparing material for popular bulletins for our own Extension Department and for the Department of Agriculture at Regina; College exhibits of stock, etc., at Regina and Saskatoon Exhibitions; giving information by letter and personal interviews both at the University and out on the farms, as well as conferences of various nature, instruction and demonstration work in connection

with the Farm Boys' Camp at Regina. Very little of what has been designated as unorganized Extension came under the direction of the Director of Extension. A good share of it was done in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, the railway companies and with Exhibition Boards. The University furnished the speakers and demonstrators from its staff, and much of the material, while the Department and the railways did the rest. Professors Greig, Shaw, Tisdale, Baker, Smith, Bracken, Cutler, MacKay, Willing, and others of the University were the men who did the work on the trains and they are the men who have given their time to answering questions by correspondence and to the writing of popular leaflets and bulletins. This same staff, some more and some less, have at times assisted with the different features of the organized Extension Work—judging at fairs, stallion shows, seed grain shows, poultry shows, standing field competitions, short courses at the University and at outside points. I have had more or less to do with arranging for the unorganized work in conferences with Mr. Motherwell, the late Mr. Mantle, Mr. Auld and Mr. Thomson. Very little change has taken place in our plan of carrying on Extension Work since we directed it from the Department of Agriculture previous to 1910. It is true, of course, that here and there new features have been added and old ones revised. The Director has always endeavored to secure the best men available for this work from whatever source available. I have outlined to you the general plan and have tried to indicate to you the nature of the work and the methods of carrying it on.

The money for carrying on the Extension service comes from the provincial legislature through the Education Department—not through the Department of Agriculture. It is a part of the regular University budget. You must not confuse this vote with the vote which the legislature makes to the Department of Agriculture for paying the grants which your societies earn through carrying on one or more of the various activities named and outlined in the Agricultural Societies Act—membership, exhibitions, seed grain fairs, standing field competitions, plowing matches and stallion shows. These two votes should not be confused—one belongs to the University and the other belongs to your societies on condition that you earn the grants.

Now, during the Session of the Legislature in 1913 the Hon.

W. C. Sutherland asked for a return showing the amount of money spent on Extension Work during the financial year of 1912 and 1913. The question was sent up to the University from Regina, and I think Dr. Murray asked Mr. Greenway to prepare a statement, which he or Mr. Reaney did in answer to the request. When Dr. Murray examined it, he said in effect that Agricultural Extension Work properly so called, was costing the University more than was represented in the statement and that the whole cost should be shown in such a return. After talking the matters over with Mr. Greenway, myself and possibly others, the President arrived at an approximation charges which to me seemed fair and just, and this return was transmitted to the Department of Agriculture and then to the Legislature. (A note from the President about the Return is appended, page 36).

This happened in 1913. It was not until sometime early in 1919, six years later, that Mr. Greenway went to the Hon. Mr. Dunning, in the Parliament Buildings, and, referring to this action of the President, charged Dr. Murray with having issued a return to the Legislature which was "incorrect and false." Let us bear this in mind, that all moneys derived by the University either from enactments or grants, remain the property of the University. They do not revert to the Government at the end of the fiscal year as they do from Departments of Government. In the University there is no money that belongs strictly to a department unless it has been expended on it. A certain sum of money is allotted to each department for its year's work, but if it underspends, the money simply accrues to the credit of the Institution, not to the Department. If a department has to over-expend for legitimate purposes the University comes to the rescue. During 1912 and 1913 I take it from Mr. Greenway's own statement the money allotted to the Extension Department had not all been spent—there had been a credit balance. The auditor's reports show that from January 1st, 1911, to June 30, 1914, the University received from the Province under the heading "Agricultural Extension" the sum of \$63,000, and expended during the same period the sum of \$72,184.64 on Extension work. (See statement p. 34) During the last five years July 1st, 1914, to June 30th, 1919, there has been set aside for Extension Work \$24,000 a year, a total of \$120,000. And there has been

spent on Extension \$128,515.52. The balance of \$8,515.52 was paid as the accounts came in, from the general fund of the University in the very same way that an authorized overdraft by any other department would be paid. Instead of diverting funds from Extension the University has actually provided more than the amount allotted for that purpose. While it is a fact that University moneys do not revert to the Government every account is audited annually by the Provincial Auditor and his reports have satisfied the Provincial Treasurer. These are all matters of record and can be verified. I have here Mr. Greenway's reports to the Minister of Agriculture, 1912 to 1918. I have read them through carefully and I fail to find in them a word of complaint as to diverted funds, false reports, need for extra help or anything of the nature. And I know of no other written statements of his to this effect except those that have appeared in the public press during the last year. And Dr. Murray has authorized the statement that "No reasonable request made by Mr. Greenway, or no proper call from any quarter for increased Extension Service has ever been refused or declined by himself or the Board of Governors."

But another charge was made, viz., that funds amounting to \$130,259.04 derived from the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act, had in part been diverted from the purpose for which they were intended. Now, let us see if they were diverted from the purposes for which they were intended. Who intended how these funds from the Dominion Aid Agricultural Instruction Act should be expended? The plan was to distribute \$10,000,000 over ten years for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act—\$700,000 the first year with an annual increase of \$100,000 up to \$1,100,000 in 1918. This sum to remain the same until the ten years are up. Section 5 of the Act gives the conditions of payment, viz., the payment hereinbefore authorized shall as to each province be conditioned upon agreement between the Minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes, within the meaning of the Act, upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council..

An officer known as the Commissioner of Agriculture was ap-

pointed to look after the administration of the Act. The late Dr. C. C. James was the first to be put in charge, having been very largely responsible for working out the plan of rendering assistance.

Dr. James says in his first report, 1913-14, on page 6, after citing the preamble to the Bill:

"It will be seen that in using the three words education, instruction and demonstration, fairly generous scope is given for the use of the funds." The only limitations are provided for in section 5, which I have already read to you. "The method in brief is this: The provinces as represented by the Departments of Agriculture and Education, are free to draw up plans for the expenditure of grants. They know, or should know, the needs and requirements; they are familiar with the lines best suited to their people. Their plans are submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and when he is satisfied as to their sufficiency and efficiency a formal agreement is drawn up and submitted to the Governor in Council. On ratification by the latter, the funds become available under Section 6 of the Act. The Minister is empowered to appoint officers to confer with the provinces, advise with them, inspect the work, and to see that the moneys are expended in accordance with the intention of the Act. It will be seen that the Act is intended not to interfere with the initiative or freedom of the provinces but at the same time to give the Dominion Minister the power of supervision as he is responsible to the Parliament of Canada."

Dr. James in the same report states what was done with agricultural funds in various provinces:

Prince Edward Island—Courses of agriculture have been established at Prince of Wales College.

Nova Scotia—Extensive additions have been made to the college buildings for teaching purposes, and to the equipment; salaries of some members have been paid in part, and two additional instructors provided for.

New Brunswick—An agricultural school has been equipped, and provision made for the erection of another, now under

construction. All the expenses of teaching are met out of this federal grant.

Quebec—Enlarged buildings and increased equipment have been provided for the Oka Agricultural Institute and the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere. Funds have been provided for additional instructors as follows: The equipment of the new Veterinary College at Montreal has all been met through this Act.

Ontario—New buildings have been erected at the Ontario Agricultural College costing over \$96,000 to date and five additional instructors added to the staff.

Saskatchewan—Eleven instructors for extension work have been added to the staff of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, and more will be engaged as they become available.

Alberta—Part of the equipment of the three agricultural schools has been provided and all the salaries and the maintenance of the schools have been met out of the Agricultural Instruction Act.”

The above statements indicates the widely varied nature of the uses to which the grant was put in the several provinces, college buildings, equipment of various kinds, professors and extension workers. Dr. James states that eleven instructors for extension work have been added to the staff of the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon. Just why he should have made this statement is not clear, for nowhere in our report upon our plan do we say anything which would lead him to this understanding, nor is anything of the kind indicated in the agreements entered into by the Provincial Minister, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, with the Federal Minister.

On page 108 of his 1913-14 report, Dr. James says: “The following report by Dean Rutherford explains concisely the plan of using the money:

“The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture has received to date from the Dominion Aid and Instruction Acts, a grant of \$15,000, and \$27,138 was voted at the last meeting of the Provincial Legislature, making the total of \$42,138. A careful survey of the problems to be solved in the best interest of the people of Saskatchewan made it clear that well-trained men

were much needed for research, teaching and extension, so it was deemed wise to use the money apportioned to the college almost wholly in salaries for men to strengthen the research and teaching staffs of the different departments already manned and equipped, viz., field husbandry, animal and poultry husbandry, agricultural engineering, physics and chemistry.

"Saskatchewan will in the near future require a large number of well-trained men to carry forward her agricultural work at the University, in the high schools, collegiate institutes, normal schools and other educational institutions. District representatives, travelling instructors and demonstrators will soon occupy an important place in the machinery and equipment for bringing about rural and agricultural advancement. In the preparation of men for such work, we plan to serve the province. It is planned to use the staff of the college in three lines of work—teaching at the college, extension and research. In this way they will at all times be in touch with the problems of the people working on the land and at the same time will be kept bright for their teaching in class. The grants from the Dominion Aid and Instruction Acts has made it possible for us to do this to a greater extent than we would otherwise have been able to do."

On page 111 of this report Dr. James says:

"The following appointments have been made to the staff of the college out of the Federal Grant, and thereby the University is enabled to carry on its agricultural extension work:  
J. M. Smith, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering;  
R. K. Baker, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry;  
A. E. Hennings, Assistant Professor of Physics;  
A. M. Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry;  
G. G. Cutler, Second Professor of Field Husbandry;  
S. J. Basterfield, Assistant Chemist;  
T. Thorvaldson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry;  
W. H. J. Tisdale, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry;  
J. Cameron, Assistant in Field Husbandry;  
H. Henne, Assistant in Field Husbandry;  
H. Saville, Assistant in Field Husbandry;

K. G. MacKay, Assistant Professor in Dairying;  
Miss Abbie DeLury, Director, Homemakers' Clubs.

If Dr. James had used the word "develop" in the sentence above instead of the words "carry on" he would have been correct, and he would not have made the statement referred to previously. However, no one who reads the whole context can be in any doubt as to our plan for making use of the grants.

I have made these quotations at this length to show you that the federal money was not voted for Extension work alone, that in fact, other and quite different uses were made of it and that such uses were fully approved by Dr. James, who was deputed by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, as he himself says in his report, already quoted, to confer with the provinces, advise with them, inspect the work and see that the moneys were expended in accordance with the intention of the Act. It was with Dr. James personally that I discussed the uses to which the College of Agriculture planned to devote its share of the grant. Dr. James came to the University frequently on his tours of inspection, and after his death, Mr. W. J. Black, who succeeded him, visited us and went over the work carefully on more than one occasion. And up to this time I know of no word, verbal or written, of disapproval of the expenditures by the University that has ever been expressed by the Dominion Minister, his Deputy or his Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, and the object of those expenditures as outlined in my report in the passage I have quoted was not Extension Work but rather the strengthening of the College Staff for research and teaching to the end that men might be prepared to develop the Extension Work, in the province.

It was not intended that the men appointed to positions in Chemistry should do Extension Work. The men appointed under this scheme to assist Professors Bracken and Cutler in the field were not appointed to do Extension. It was planned that Professors Shaw, Cutler, Baker, Tisdale, MacKay, Smith and Miss DeLury should do more or less Extension Work. It may be quite true that they did not give one-third of their time to the organized Extension Work, but they did Extension duties, as I have indicated previously, and they did them well.

In my 1913-14 report to the Commissioner, I said to him that we intended to set apart about \$9,200 for the appointment of per-

manent Extension workers. Many plans that were made then, as you will know, had to be set aside. The Department of Agriculture of this province had set out upon a plan for establishing district agricultural agents throughout the province. Most of the men in those positions went overseas and the work has not yet been resumed. The Federal Minister said in his address that there would be an Annual Conference of the men from the provinces responsible for the expenditure of the grants. Only one meeting was called. If anything more is required in support of what I have said concerning the purposes to which we planned to devote the funds from the Federal Grant let me refer you to Mr. Black's summary, in a report dated 1917 to the Hon. T. A. Crerar. Mr. Black had access to Dr. James' reports and to any which had been sent from this office. He said as follows:

"In Saskatchewan the grant is divided between the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan and the Departments of Agriculture and Education.

"A Survey of the problems confronting the province made it clear at the outset that a demand must speedily arise for well trained men to act as district representatives, travelling instructors and demonstrators, as well as for teachers in agriculture in the secondary schools. In order to train such men, it was necessary that the College should be provided with a thoroughly efficient staff. In the interests of the College Extension movement such a staff was also necessary, while to solve agricultural problems and to act as a basis for instruction, there was need for vigorous effort in the field of investigation and research. By strengthening the staff, the Instruction Act has enabled the institution to meet these demands. Ten professors, assistants, directors and lecturers have been added to the faculty, whose efforts are devoted in a greater or less degree to teaching, extension and research. Of the total grant the College has received \$95,748.15

"The work of the Extension Service, in which all members of the staff assist, includes short courses, dairy meetings, demonstration trains and many other activities. In research work, investigations are being carried on, covering a number of projects."

Because of the threefold nature of our work and because he

wished me to do so I outlined quite fully our Extension Work, and indicated the methods of carrying it on as appears on page 109 and 110 and 111 of the 1913 and 1914, and on pages 79 and 80 of the 1914 and 1915 Reports of the Federal Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction. The receipt of Dominion Grants did not make it necessary to change our plans. These Grants enabled us to supplement and extend our work.

For your fuller information, with respect to the division of the whole Federal Grant which is received by the province, now about \$81,000 annually, the University receives \$27,000, the Department of Agriculture \$27,000 and the Department of Education \$27,000. The Department of Education is using the funds so obtained for promoting the teaching of household science and elementary agriculture in the elementary, secondary and normal schools and for promoting short course schools for farm boys at a number of places in the province, and for the training of teachers in summer schools. The Department of Agriculture uses the funds for promoting various lines of work, most of which are of an extension nature and in connection with which much extension work has to be done. The 1913-14 Report, page 111, has the following list of appointees under the Federal Grant:

W. W. Thomson, B.S.A., Director Co-operative Organizations  
P. F. Bredt, B.S.A., Field Instructor in Live Stock  
J. W. Hunter, Field Instructor in Live Stock  
E. W. Brett, Field Instructor in Live Stock  
J. E. Sirrett, B.S.A., Field Instructor in Crops  
A. J. McPhail, Field Instructor in Crops  
W. A. McCorkell, Field Instructor in Dairying  
J. A. McDonald, Field Instructor in Dairying

You will understand better why it was necessary for the College to strengthen its investigation and teaching staff—that men might be prepared for developing the Extension Work of the province.

Our permanent Extension staff has been increased by the appointment of a Director of Women's Work and an Assistant to the Director of Extension in charge of Boys' and Girls' Clubs. When the office of the Director was made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Greenway, the Assistant was appointed Acting, and that important office has not been without a head.

What I have set out to you in this statement are facts based upon public records. And I wish to add that all the accounts of the University, whether for the expenditure of provincial or federal grants, are audited by the Provincial Auditor, and no use could be made of the funds other than that for which the University Act makes provision. The Auditor made the statement on Monday to the Advisory Council in Agriculture that the accounts of the University were expended according to agreement and under supervision of the Federal Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction. And up to this time we have no word of criticism or even a suggestion by any one in either federal or provincial authority as to our having misused or diverted funds from their proper use.

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TAKEN FROM AUDITOR'S REPORT

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### Agricultural Extension

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Jan. 1st, 1911, to Feb. 28th, 1913 (26 mos.).....	\$ 39,000.00	\$ 42,170.92
Mar. 1st, 1913, to June 30th, 1914 (16 mos.).....	24,000.00	30,011.72
July 1st, 1914, to June 30th, 1915.....	24,000.00	21,365.62
July 1st, 1915, to June 30th, 1916.....	24,000.00	20,923.98
July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917.....	24,000.00	25,060.53
July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.....	24,000.00	*27,594.38
July 1st, 1918, to June 30th, 1919.....	24,000.00	33,528.01
	<b>\$183,000.00</b>	<b>\$200,697.16</b>
<i>Over Expenditure</i> .....	<b>\$ 17,697.16</b>	

In the above are included the following amounts for the services of certain professors of Agriculture, who gave part time to Extension Work and part to Teaching, their salaries being divided and charged in proportion to the time spent on each. The amounts charged to Extension are:—

1913-14.....	\$2,250.00
1914-15.....	1,000.00
1915-16.....	1,000.00
1916-17.....	2,733.00
1917-18.....	2,837.97
1918-19.....	2,036.67
	<b>\$1,1857.64</b>

Even if these items, which Mr. Greenway objects to as not being properly chargeable to Extension Work, are deducted, there is still an over-expenditure of \$5,739.52.

### Dominion Aid to Agriculture

A Dominion statute fixes the amount which each province receives annually in aid of Agricultural Instruction. This amount is expended in accordance with an agreement made between the Dominion and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Ac-

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\* An item "*Non-Agricultural lectures and examinations*" \$1080.41, has not been included in the expenditures for 1917-18.

cording to the agreement with Saskatchewan, the University receives one-third of the grant, the purposes of the expenditure being set forth in some detail in the agreement. Every half-year the University forwards an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which, in turn, forwards it to the Dominion. The statement is also audited each year by the Provincial Audit Department.

The following is taken from his annual reports:—

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
1913-14.....	\$ 27,148.15	\$ 450.00
1914-15.....	14,000.00	27,746.16
1915-16.....	13,650.00	29,101.08
1916-17.....	27,300.00	28,278.46
1917-18.....	27,271.44	28,483.63
1918-19.....	27,109.49	28,266.38
	<hr/> <u>\$136,479.08</u>	<hr/> <u>\$142,325.71</u>

## Mr. Greenway and the Return to the Legislature

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Mr. A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, wrote to Dean Rutherford about the Resolution of the Legislature calling for a Return showing the Nature, Scope and Expenditures of the Extension Department. The information called for was assembled by Mr. Greenway and Mr. Reaney, the Bursar, and embodied in a statement. The President went over it and declared that the Extension Work was costing the University more than the statement showed. He gave instructions for the insertion of the item "Lecturers." This item was for the services of certain professors of Agriculture who gave part of their time to Extension Work, the remainder to teaching and other duties. Their salaries were divided and charged to Extension and to Instruction, according to the amount of time spent on each. This division was made after consultation with the Dean and possibly others.

Mr. Greenway claims that one item in the Return, "Agricultural Convention," was raised from \$305.45 to \$1,305.45. The item stands at \$1,305.45 in the Greenway-Reaney statement.

This statement shows in six columns the appropriations and the expenditures for the various activities such as "Short Courses," "Judging," "Seed Fair," etc., for the three periods March 1st to February 28th, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913 (8 months). Two columns only are given in the Return, viz.: the Expenditures for 1912-13 and 1913-14 (8 months). The resolution of the Legislature did not call for the others.

The appropriations or amounts set apart for each activity are fixed by the Dean and the Director and are for their own guidance. The Board of Governors has never condemned or approved of the expenditure of any particular activity whether it exceeded or fell short of the department's appropriation.

With the exception of the figures for the item "Lecturers," the figures in the Return for each item are the same as the corresponding figures in the Greenway-Reaney statement. There was only one typewriter in the University at that time with a carriage wide enough to type the statement, and with type of the same character as that of the statement. That was the machine in Mr. Greenway's office.

Four other items in the Return differ from the figures in the University Ledger. The figures for these items in the Return and the Greenway-Reaney statement agree. These items as they stand and stood in the University Ledger, when the then Bursar, Mr. Reaney, signed the statement produced in Court, total \$6,504.82. As they stand in the Return and the Greenway-Reaney statement, they total \$5,453.97, showing an excess of \$1,050.85 in the Ledger over the Return. If "padding" were the object of adding \$1,000 to the \$305.45 item, it showed great stupidity on the part of the "padder," when an exact copy of the Ledger would have given him \$1,050.

An accountant who went carefully over the Greenway-Reaney statement and the Return to the Legislature suggests as an explanation of the raising of the \$305.45 to \$1,305.45 for the "Agricultural Convention" that it was due to an error in the typing.

In the Greenway-Reaney statement the item "Agricultural Convention" is followed by five columns of figures each beginning with a "1." Apparently the typist's eye failed to notice that the fourth column—the expenditure in question—did not begin with a "1." A similar error was made in the same column nine lines above where each column began with a "1," but the typist detected the error in the fourth column and partially erased the "1."

It was Mr. Greenway's duty to bring his grievances before the Board and the President before going to the Government, contrary to the provisions of the University Act and the practice of the Government.

## Dean Rutherford's Report

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Saskatoon, January 10, 1920

### *Members of the Advisory Council*

The last meeting of the Advisory Council was held at the University in July 1918—at a time to give you an opportunity to see the fields, live stock and experimental fields. Members present were Mr. Angus MacKay, Chairman; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Mr. O. W. Andreason, Mr. Edward Crane, Mr. Hugh McKellar and Mr. John Dixon. Last winter at the time of the regular meeting it was deemed inadvisable to call the Council together. We were in quarantine at the University. Large numbers of the students and different members of the staff were ill with Flu. Dr. Murray was in the East. It was not a desirable time for a meeting.

Since our last meeting the Great War has been brought, we hope, to a successful termination, and our young men are back in great numbers—many of them much shattered in body but many strong and physically fit for the resumption of the duties of civil life. Since the war there is a very great interest being taken in educational matters. Both young men and young women are flocking to the institutions of learning in much greater numbers than heretofore. Our attendance this year has nearly doubled that of last and the prospects for the future in this respect are very bright. The following table will give you an idea of not only the attendance in agriculture, but in all courses at the University.

Year	Men	Women	Arts	Law	Pharmacy	Engineering	Associate	Degree	Accounting	Summer School	Soldiers' Matric.	Vocat. Training	Soldier Settlers	Night Classes	Total
1909-10	58	12													70
1910-11	88	20													108
1911-12	122	28													150
1912-13	144	34													248
1913-14	171	62	6	21	21	12	89								382
1914-15	200	75	16	33	9	18	94								445
1915-16	164	53	6	27	18	20	118								406
1916-17	104	47	—	17	19	25	78								290
1917-18		208		—	22	17	33	110	17	106	—	212	—		725
1918-19	124		110	—	33	18	38	100	16	96	8	225	—		769
1919-20		372	17	36	66	57	185	31	157	37	354	40	136		1487

Military Record: 308 men enlisted: 66 killed: 100 wounded (about) : 34 received decorations.

You will note that the University has lent itself to the returned soldier work. Its courses for them in field husbandry, animal husbandry, poultry, gas tractors and motor mechanics have been much appreciated and have lent themselves to the retraining of many injured men to the end that they have been able the more easily to get back into civil life in useful remunerative employment. We have now a class of over forty who are taking a course of training preparatory to land settlement. The Summer School for Teachers is filling a much needed want. The courses offer instruction in nature study, elementary agriculture, domestic science, manual training, home nursing, etc. They are taken advantage of chiefly by rural school teachers. You will notice too that the regular courses in agriculture have a much increased attendance.

Last winter we put on a one month course for creamery men. It was popular and gave much satisfaction. This year we have increased the length of the course to two months, hoping to give a better training in the manufacture of creamery products.

The investigation and demonstration work in connection with crops and live stock has been pursued in much the same manner as heretofore, but under severe handicaps owing to drought and high winds. The year 1918 was bad in these respects but 1919 was much worse in both. Notwithstanding these drawbacks useful information has been gained. We have added a new feature in our crops investigation work. Facilities have been provided for those in charge of particular classes of crops to get out into the different districts and study crops under local conditions where both soil and climate vary from that at Saskatoon and other parts of the province. This plan will be followed in other lines. While the crop expert is primarily engaged in investigating conditions he is at the same time often able to give much appreciated counsel. A leaflet will soon be printed giving the best information at present available on the prevention of soil drifting. Work is being done with sunflowers for silo purposes and good results are being obtained in work with sweet clover.

We have arrived at the place where we have obtained by one course or another a number of valuable strains of seed of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, sweet clover and alfalfa. Our plan for increasing these strains and distributing them in sufficiently large quantities to be efficiently handled by approved growers has been

partly worked out and is now proceeding. The Government approved of the plan and financed the purchase of 267 acres of land adjoining our present holdings. This is to be used for the increase of elite stock from the plots. When the work gets under way it will not be long until the whole province will be furnished through regularly controlled channels.

The live stock is gradually improving in quality through the use of good sires. We have gotten to the point where we have surplus stock for breeding purposes to sell annually. Quite a number are sold by letter and private bargain. Bulls, rams, ewes and sows are all sold annually at the Regina and Saskatoon Sales.

We have now approximately 229 sheep, 71 swine, 93 cattle, 20 horses and colts, 1000 poultry.

We have good working herds in Holsteins, Ayrshires, Short-horns and Angus, with bulls at the head. Two Hereford females are used as representatives of that breed for teaching purposes. We plan to increase this number possibly this coming year.

The live stock farm which was left the College by the late Mr. Proctor has not been finally turned over. It is due the University this year.

Professor Potts, M.S., a graduate of Edinburgh and post graduate of Cornell, was appointed Assistant Professor of Dairying, and Professor Roy Hansen, M.S., of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Soils, with Professor Bracken.

The Extension Work has been carried on as vigorously as possible pretty much along the established lines through the medium of the Agricultural Societies, Home-Makers' Clubs, Grain Growers' Associations, etc. Short Courses of a general agricultural nature were held last winter at various places in the province. Special Short Courses in Tractors were put on at a few points outside and Courses were conducted at the University, one each during the months of December, January and February. This work is being repeated now. Seed Fairs, Standing Field Competitions, Plowing Matches, Poultry Shows and School Exhibitions gave opportunities for bringing the College work to the people. The Better Farming Train was operated in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the C. P. Railway for five weeks in May and June along C. P. R. lines Southwest and West of Moose Jaw. The train

## LIABILITIES

### CAPITAL LIABILITIES—NIL

Provincial Government Grants.....	\$1,806,917.83
Appropriations from Current Account.....	114,577.07
Endowments.....	15,540.00
	<u>81,937,034.90</u>

### CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable, as per list.....	13,528.86
Bills Payable, Bank.....	700.00
Provincial Treasurer—Education Grant in advance.....	30,000.00
Miscellaneous unclaimed funds.....	681.48
Uninvested Capital funds.....	13.65
Bursar's surplus and deficit cash.....	2.88
	<u>44,926.87</u>
Current Appropriations.....	13,488.08

### Reserves

For bad and doubtful debts.....	197.51
Pension Fund	
Invested.....	\$23,042.78
In Savings Bank.....	36.95
Accrued Interest.....	207.50
	<u>\$23,287.23</u>
Less Note.....	700.00
	<u>22,587.23</u>
	22,784.74

Current Surplus.....	2,547.04
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### DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Capital Appropriations.....	472,367.12
	<u>82,493,148.75</u>

I hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit the financial standing of the University as at the 30th June, 1919, according to the books of account kept by the institution, and that the said books of account and vouchers have been duly audited. The inventories included among the assets are taken from inventory sheets certified by the heads of departments.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

# University of Saskatchewan

## CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1919

To—	
Administration.....	\$ 16,409.14
Instruction.....	103,764.85
Library.....	6,799.63
Laboratories.....	8,829.46
Buildings.....	58,578.66
Experimental Plots.....	12,015.06
Research.....	13,697.22
Live Stock, experiments and instruction.....	3,500.00
Extension Work.....	36,547.97
Dominion Aid to Agriculture—Extension Work, Instruction and Research.....	28,266.38
General Expense.....	10,403.33
Balance of College Farm Account.....	4,959.34
Balance of Farm Boarding House Account.....	341.08
Balance of University Hall Account.....	1,543.53
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	200.00
Shortage on lumber and hardware stock.....	1,210.14
Interest and exchange.....	1,895.20
Expenditures on Capital Account .....	28,259.29
Balance—excess revenue over expenditure.....	2,547.04
	<hr/>
	\$339,767.32

By Balance brought forward from year ending 30th June, 1919.....\$ 9,160.19

<i>External Revenue—</i>	
Dom. Gov't	
Aid to Agriculture.....	\$ 27,109.49
Research.....	4,500.00
	<hr/>
Prov. Gov't Grants	
Education.....	25,000.00
Succession Duties.....	38,583.16
Supplementary Revenue.....	56,711.42
Agriculture.....	24,000.00
Research.....	13,786.82
Corporation Taxation.....	101,347.30
Special.....	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	279,428.70

<i>Internal Revenue</i>	
Fees.....	16,412.85
Rents.....	646.60
Experimental Plots .....	1,443.88
Interest .....	1,072.21
	<hr/>
	\$339,767.32

# University of Saskatchewan

## FARM ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1919

### LIVE STOCK

To Surplus Live Stock, June 30, 1918.....	\$16,229.97
Balance—Gross profit on Live Stock— carried down.....	13,790.29
	<hr/>
	\$30,020.26

### Sundries—

To—	
Seed.....	1,202.79
Feed.....	20,520.75
Wages.....	12,967.52
Gasoline and Oil.....	1,236.24
Binder Twine.....	284.90
Maintenance—repairs and renewals.....	5,572.83
Poultry Department.....	4,272.15
Garden.....	308.45
Miscellaneous.....	1,575.45
	<hr/>
	\$47,941.08

### By Sales—

Meat.....	\$7,430.57
Sheep.....	4,453.20
Hogs.....	4,095.90
Cattle.....	4,815.50 \$20,795.17

### Inventory—Surplus Live Stock—carried to

Balance Sheet.....	9,225.09
	<hr/>
	\$30,020.26

### By Balance brought down.....

<i>Sales—</i>	
Milk.....	\$6,221.74
Wheat.....	6,076.61
Other grains and fodder.....	9,044.09
Garden Produce.....	217.55
Poultry Products.....	3,175.32
Miscellaneous.....	243.01
Feed.....	282.33 25,260.65

### Inventory—Grains, etc.....

Balance—loss on farm operations for the year.....	4,959.34
	<hr/>
	\$47,941.08

# University of Saskatchewan

## FARM BOARDING HOUSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1912

To Provisions.....	\$3,380.47
Upkeep of equipment.....	112.03
Net Revenue paid to Boarding House-keeper.....	1,269.99
	<hr/>
	\$4,762.49
To Fuel and Repairs.....	341.08
By Revenue.....	<hr/> \$4,762.49
	<hr/> \$4,762.49
By Cost to University for the Year.....	\$ 341.08

## UNIVERSITY HALL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1912

To Salaries.....	\$11,319.68
Provisions.....	17,675.70
Upkeep and miscellaneous.....	5,235.40
	<hr/> \$34,230.78
By Revenue—Board and Room.....	\$32,687.25
Balance—Cost to University for the year.....	<hr/> 1,543.53
	<hr/> \$34,230.78





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